

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

INDEX NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

English as a Foreign Language  
Schools' Monitoring Board

English Language Examination for EFL Teachers

21 November 2009

Time 3 hours

FOR EXAMINERS' USE ONLY

Section A	Section B	Section C	Section D	TOTAL
/100	/100	/100	/100	/100

## Section A—Language Description

### Part 1

Read the text below and answer questions 1-20 by circling the correct answer, (a), (b), (c) or (d).

(60 marks)

*Adapted from an online article by Tom Phillips.*

1	Rio <u>Captures (1)</u> 2016 Olympics
2	Upon hearing the news thousands upon thousands of <u>elated (2)</u> Brazilians
3	crowded on to Copacabana <u>beach (3)</u> to celebrate what local authorities were
4	calling a historic victory.
5	Residents of Rio, or "Cariocas" as they <u>are</u> better <u>known (4)</u> , have had their
6	fingers crossed for months about the decision, viewing the Olympics and the
7	2014 World Cup as a chance to revive their flagging city. Since the Brazilian
8	capital was transferred to Brasilia in 1960, Rio's fortunes have <u>declined (5)</u> ; most
9	of the city's 1,000-odd shanty towns are now controlled by <u>heavily (6)</u> armed and
10	very violent drug gangs and many businesses have abandoned the city in search
11	of safer and <u>more profitable (7)</u> places to set up shop.
12	<u>Despite (8)</u> this, the so-called "Marvellous City" remains one of the most
13	beautiful cities on earth and the prospect of watching Brazilian athletes
14	performing before a home crowd has had sports lovers here <u>salivating (9)</u> .
15	Among those who fans will hope to see at Rio 2016 are Mayra Aguiar, an 18-
16	year-old judo champion and Marta, <u>currently (10)</u> the world's top female
17	footballer.
18	Off the playing field, Rio's Olympic committee built <u>its (11)</u> campaign around
19	the city's reputation for healthy living and happiness, employing the slogan "Live
20	your passion". But money and transparency, as well as <u>joie de vivre (12)</u> , will be
21	needed if Brazil's former capital is <u>to live up to (13)</u> the hyperbole of its bid.
22	The focus cannot be put on the spectacle itself," warned Chico Alencar, an MP
23	from the Socialism and Freedom party. "These Games <u>have (14)</u> to be about
24	society and how best to use public money."
25	The mayor hopes to give the rundown port district a multimillion dollar <u>facelift</u>
26	<u>(15)</u> with the help of the private sector.

27 According to Rio's governor the residents stand to gain enormously from the  
 28 Games. The legacy for the city and the state (16) will be extraordinary. The plans  
 29 centre on Barra da Tijuca, a beachside suburb in western Rio.

30 Rio's Sambadrome, which usually houses elaborately costumed Samba dancers  
 31 during Carnival (17), will be set aside for the archery competition.

32 Still doubts remain about the event's power to transform Rio. However, the  
 33 Brazilian sports minister remains optimistic and downplays fears about security,  
 34 saying security is "a permanent challenge for all countries."

35 That (18) may (19) be true. But in Rio de Janeiro, where the roads grow more  
 36 congested by the day and where there were officially 5,717 homicides last year in  
 37 the state as a whole, there is much still to be done. Even (20) with a Brazilian  
 God on Rio's side.

1. line 1: Why is the verb *captures* in the Present tense?
  - a. because the action is happening now
  - b. because the action has just happened
  - c. because it's a newspaper headline
  - d. because it's the historic present
2. line 2: How is *elated* used in this context?
  - a. as a verb in the past tense
  - b. as a past participle
  - c. as a complement
  - d. as an adjective
3. line 3: *beach*. The word *beech* (not in text) in relation to *beach* is
  - a. a homograph
  - b. a synonym
  - c. an antonym
  - d. a homophone
4. line 5: *are...known*. This verb is
  - a. simple present active
  - b. simple present passive
  - c. present perfect active
  - d. present perfect passive.
5. line 8: *declined*. Which of the following would be a suitable antonym of declined?
  - a. flourished
  - b. refused
  - c. accepted
  - d. dwindled

6. line 9: *heavily* . How does -ly affect the word 'heavy'?
  - a. it changes it into an adjective
  - b. it changes it into an adverb
  - c. it changes it into a preposition
  - d. it changes it into a conjunction
7. Line 11: How would you describe *more profitable*? It's
  - a. an adverb of manner
  - b. a comparative adverb
  - c. a comparative adjective
  - d. a superlative adjective
8. Line 12: *Despite* is used
  - a. to indicate negation
  - b. to show similarity of thought
  - c. to show contrast
  - d. to indicate concession
9. line 14: *salivating* is an example of
  - a. a metaphor
  - b. an idiom
  - c. a past participle
  - d. a simile
10. line 16: *currently* means
  - a. actually
  - b. lately
  - c. at present
  - d. recently
11. line 18: *its*
  - a. is a relative pronoun
  - b. a contracted form of 'it is'
  - c. an indefinite article
  - d. a determiner
12. line 20: *joie de vivre* is
  - a. a phrasal verb
  - b. a metaphor
  - c. a loanword
  - d. an adjective

13. line 21: *to live up to* is an example of
- a prepositional phrase
  - a figure of speech
  - a verb in the present tense
  - a multi-word verb
14. line 23: *have to* is
- a verb in the infinitive form
  - a modal verb
  - a participle
  - a verb used as a noun
15. line 25: *facelift* is an example of
- a verb in the present simple tense
  - a multi-word verb
  - an adjective
  - a compound noun
16. line 28: *for the city and the state* is an example of
- a noun phrase
  - a noun clause
  - an adjective phrase
  - an adverb phrase
17. lines 30-1: *which usually houses elaborately costumed samba dancers during carnival* is an example of
- a defining relative clause
  - a non-defining relative clause
  - a noun clause
  - an adverb clause
18. line 35: *that* is
- an object of the verb
  - a subject of the verb
  - a demonstrative adjective
  - a possessive pronoun
19. line 35: The modal verb *may* denotes
- purpose
  - suggestion
  - possibility
  - obligation
20. line 37: *even* in this context
- means the same as 'also'
  - means 'on the same level'

	c. is used to emphasise something surprising d. is the opposite of 'odd'
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**PART TWO:** Underline the **syllable** that is normally stressed (i.e. that carries primary stress) in each of the following words. The part of speech is indicated in brackets below each word.

(10 marks)

Example: syllable (N)

environmentally (Adv.)	fortifications (N)	rebel (N)	rebel (V)	demonstrative (Adj.)
uproar (N)	secret (N)	secrete (V)	photogenic (Adj.)	snapshot (N)

**PART THREE:** Write out these phonemic transcriptions in normal spelling. Each word can be associated with the topic of HEALTH (or lack of it).

(10 marks)

Example: / helθ / = health

1. / sɜːdʒən / \_\_\_\_\_
2. / kənsʌltənt / \_\_\_\_\_
3. / dɒktə / \_\_\_\_\_
4. / eks reɪ / \_\_\_\_\_
5. / hiːlɪŋ / \_\_\_\_\_
6. / nɜːs / \_\_\_\_\_

7. /kjʊə/

8. /fɪzɪkəl ɛksəsaɪz/

9. /medsən/

10. /rɪklʌvəri/

**PART FOUR:** An EFL teacher elicited and brainstormed the words below during a lesson based on the topic of CRIME. Write out each word in phonemic script.

(20 marks)

Choose from these symbols:

iː ɪ ʊ uː ɪə eɪ  
 e ə ɜː ɔː ʊə ɔɪ əʊ  
 æ ʌ aː ɒ eə aɪ aʊ  
 p b t d tʃ dʒ k g  
 f v θ ð s z ʃ ʒ  
 m n ŋ h l r w j

Example: **crime** = /kraɪm/

1. murder \_\_\_\_\_

2. judge \_\_\_\_\_

3. blackmail \_\_\_\_\_

4. jury \_\_\_\_\_

5. assault \_\_\_\_\_

6. verdict \_\_\_\_\_

7. theft \_\_\_\_\_

8. perjury \_\_\_\_\_

9. fraud \_\_\_\_\_

10. kidnapping \_\_\_\_\_

FOR EXAMINERS' USE ONLY

Part One	Part Two	Part Three	Part Four	Total
/60	/10	/10	/20	/100

## Section B – Language Sensitivity

### Part 1

(40 marks)

One sentence in each set is different from the other sentences. The difference may be in grammatical meaning or form, or communicative function. Decide which sentence is the odd one out and briefly explain why. An example has been done for you.

Example:

- a) He's lying in the sun.
- b) We're enjoying our holiday.
- c) She's leaving tomorrow.
- d) I'm reading a very good book.

Sentence (c) is the odd one out because it is an example of the present continuous tense used for future time. All the other sentences are examples of present continuous used for an action in progress in the present.

1.

- a) We first need to engage teaching staff. Then we need clerical staff. And, finally, we need to advertise better.
- b) After putting it off three times, we finally managed to go away on holiday.
- c) I've finally decided which car to buy; I'd been mulling over it for months.
- d) Having searched all over the house, I finally found my keys down the back of the sofa.

Sentence [    ] is the odd one out because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2.

- a) My new dehumidifier runs very quietly.
- b) He plays the guitar wonderfully.
- c) She walked off hurriedly.
- d) That painting is just plain ugly.

Sentence [    ] is the odd one out because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3.

- a) I'm waiting to get a letter from them.
- b) Try to get the car going – we're running late.
- c) It's so cold, I can't get my hands warm.
- d) Let's get the new employee to buy us lunch.

Sentence [    ] is the odd one out because \_\_\_\_\_

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4.

- a) I very much like swimming in the sea.
- b) What are you like?
- c) Famous people like having adulating fans.
- d) She would like to learn to type.

Sentence [    ] is the odd one out because \_\_\_\_\_

---

5.

- a) Most people hate being laughed at.
- b) I'll see you at 8pm sharp.
- c) Stop getting at me just because I made a mistake.
- d) Everyone marvelled at his courage.

Sentence [    ] is the odd one out because \_\_\_\_\_

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6.

- a) Pam has lived in Gozo all her life.
- b) The president has been assassinated.
- c) We have known each other since we were kids.
- d) Sue has taken care of the interviews for years.

Sentence [    ] is the odd one out because \_\_\_\_\_

---

7.

- a) You don't know anything.
- b) I cannot not take steps against you.
- c) Don't just say nothing.
- d) I do not disagree with what you are claiming.

Sentence [    ] is the odd one out because \_\_\_\_\_

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8.

- a) She paid her employees well.
- b) She paid her bills promptly.
- c) She paid for a round of drinks.
- d) She paid a high price for her mistake.

Sentence [    ] is the odd one out because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9.

- a) Faith moves mountains.
- b) Kind words move me.
- c) Nobody move.
- d) They move house quite often.

Sentence [    ] is the odd one out because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10.

- a) Tom never changes his clothes.
- b) It's about time he bought a new pair of trousers.
- c) These scissors are useless.
- d) Meg bought some new shirts.

Sentence [    ] is the odd one out because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Part 2

(35 marks)

Read the text below and fill in each gap with a suitable word. You can only use ONE word for each gap. An example (0) has been done for you.

### **Two things you should never have collected**

*Adapted from Jill Papworth, The Guardian, 10 October 2009*

Are you among the people who hoarded Beanie Babies or Pokemon cards in hope of one day making a huge profit (0)? If so, we have some bad \_\_\_\_\_ (1).

Somewhere in the \_\_\_\_\_ (2) of your attic, is there a box of objects that you had sunk a fair bit of cash into, convinced you had uncovered the ultimate collector's item and would one day be \_\_\_\_\_ (3)?

Perhaps you had a weakness for Care Bears memorabilia and now can't shift your set for \_\_\_\_\_ (4) nor money. Or \_\_\_\_\_ (5) you amassed ice lolly sticks with jokes on...

Whatever your guilty secret, you are not alone. This month Rough Guides has \_\_\_\_\_ (6) a book partly dedicated to such "collectibles". *The Next Big Thing: A Rough Guide to Things That Seemed Like a Good Idea at the Time* takes you through the eras, poking \_\_\_\_\_ (7) at what \_\_\_\_\_ (8) like brilliant innovations \_\_\_\_\_ (9) turned out to be big fat flops.

Here, Jill Papworth uncovers two things people should arguably never have \_\_\_\_\_ (10) collecting and yet did, beginning with her own foray into the world of (non-) collectibles...

### **British Telephone phone cards**

I'll confess that this was \_\_\_\_\_ (11) my personal obsession. Before incurring the \_\_\_\_\_ (12) of having children, I spent a fair \_\_\_\_\_ (13) on collecting BT pre-paid optical phone cards, which were issued between 1981 and 1996.

In the early 90s, at the \_\_\_\_\_ (14) of the fad, there were more than 100,000 phone card collectors, or "fusilatelists", in the UK, and BT was producing around two dozen new designs a month, most of \_\_\_\_\_ (15) were limited issues privately commissioned by companies, schools and charities for promotional or fundraising \_\_\_\_\_ (16). My nerdy preoccupation culminated in paying to have my own card \_\_\_\_\_ (17) depicting a photo of a parrot I'd taken in San Diego zoo. BT even ran its own collectors' club, sending regular mailings to

\_\_\_\_\_ (18) who could order the latest issues at face value prices – the values \_\_\_\_\_ (19) from £1 to £20.

In those days, the highest-known price \_\_\_\_\_ (20) for a BT card was £2,500, fetched by one produced to \_\_\_\_\_ (21) the 1987 open golf championship at Muirfield.

Fusilatelists are still out there, but they are no longer paying the prices once \_\_\_\_\_ (22) for BT phone cards. Last month, I tested the \_\_\_\_\_ (23) by putting one of my "Papworth Parrot" cards on eBay. Valued in 1993 \_\_\_\_\_ (24) £12 on dealers' lists, it managed to fetch just 99p.

### **McDonald's toys**

Were you one of those people who borrowed your friends' kids to take to McDonald's to make sure you got all the toys in each series, which came \_\_\_\_\_ (25) with a Happy Meal? Well, you probably wasted your \_\_\_\_\_ (26) and money. Of the thousands of McDonald's toys \_\_\_\_\_ (27) for auction over the last couple of weeks on eBay, only a tiny percentage have \_\_\_\_\_ (28), and most of them for less \_\_\_\_\_ (29) £1. Of recent sales, the best price achieved was £3.80 for a collection of eight McDonald's toys based on TV's the Hoobs.

There may be some money to be \_\_\_\_\_ (30) if, to use the fast food lingo, you "go large" with your collecting. In March it was \_\_\_\_\_ (31) that an 11-year-old boy from Nottinghamshire pocketed £8,100 after selling his \_\_\_\_\_ (32) of McDonald's memorabilia, including toys, Happy Meal boxes and posters at an auction. However, he had \_\_\_\_\_ (33) a vast collection of 7,000 promotional items that was believed to be the largest of its \_\_\_\_\_ (34) in Britain.

So, if you are collecting crazy, think again. That small fortune you thought you were sitting on might turn out to be a \_\_\_\_\_ (35) elephant.

## Part 3

(25 marks)

Read the following text and correct any mistakes in punctuation, spelling, grammar or lexis. Each line has one mistake. Underline the mistake and write the correction in the margin.

0	<b>The Reel Rome</b>	real
1	Fewer then 600 miles from the North African coast,	
2	nestled along both banks of a narrow River Tiber,	
3	Rome sit's between the Apennine mountains to the East	
4	and the shore Mediterranean to the West .	
5	Its mainly warm and dry climate for six months of year is	
6	partly explained by it's closeness to Africa. Its mild winters,	
7	balmy springs and brisk, sunny autumns are largely due too	
8	this comforting position between the sea and the mountains.	
9	Growing from a huddle of 9th century BC bronze-age huts on	
10	the Palatine hill, by the middle off the first century AD	
11	Rome already had a population to around a million - making it	
12	the bigger pre-industrial city in the world.	
13	Yet first time visitors to Rome can get the feeling that they have	
14	walked into the world's noisiest, albeit loveliest, car park.	
15	city traffic wardens fight a losing daily battle with the	
16	anarchic creativity of the Roman driver who will parked on the	
17	pavement, at right angels to the pavement, or leave his	
18	spotless SUV triple-parked if he think he can get away with	

19	it, just to pop into a bar or barbers	
20	to a coffee or a shave.	
21	The city was sparing much of the devastating bombing that	
22	destroyed much European capitals during World War II- perhaps	
23	something to do with the presense of the neutral Vatican City.	
24	So todays` mix of ancient, renaissance and baroque buildings	
25	makes the rome skyline one of the most beautiful in the world.	

## FOR EXAMINERS' USE ONLY

Part 1	Part 2	Part 3	Total
/40	/35	/25	/100

## Section C Language in Context

### Part 1

(30 marks)

Re-write the following sentences using more idiomatic expressions. Your answer must include the word printed in bold.

Example:

0. They're not tackling the issue of the 35 hour working week at present and have decided to leave it for a later date.

**Burner**

They've put it on the back burner.

1. He advised her not to take on more work than she can manage.

**Bite**

---

2. She was really pleased with the result.

**Moon**

---

3. He's not going to help us; he's got more important things to do.

**Fish**

---

4. He's always telling people things which are not true, as a joke.

**Leg**

---

5. She finally realised what he's really like and left him.

**Colours**

---

---

6. Seeing Jane at the party made me really happy.

**Day**

---

7. We can't afford a Plasma TV right now. They're too expensive.

**Arm**

---

8. His grandfather advised him not to spend all his money but to put some aside.

**Day**

---

9. He went from being really poor to becoming a multimillionaire.

**Rags**

---

10. He claims he fell in love with her the minute he saw her.

**Sight**

---

Part 2

(20 marks)

Re-write the following sentences using the word in brackets to produce a more informal style

Example:

0. I don't think I feel brave enough to argue with my boss about my salary again.  
I don't think I \_\_\_\_\_ to argue with my boss about my salary again. (stomach)  
I don't think I have the stomach to argue with my boss about my salary again.

1. If you have a question about grammar, ask Anna. She knows her grammar thoroughly.  
If you have a question about grammar, ask Anna. She knows \_\_\_\_\_ . (inside)
2. They were very upset when they heard the news of his arrest. They knew he was too gentle to hurt anyone.  
They were very upset when they heard the news of his arrest. They knew he \_\_\_\_\_ . (fly)
3. She doesn't know a thing about banking: yet she's talking about it as if she's an expert.  
She doesn't know a thing about banking: she's talking \_\_\_\_\_ . (hat)
4. They spent ages trying to work out the problem, yet the answer was easy and obvious.  
They spent ages trying to work out the problem, yet the answer was \_\_\_\_\_ . (face)
5. I wasn't impressed at all by John's seminar on the teaching of vocabulary; it wasn't anything special.  
I wasn't impressed at all by John's seminar on the teaching of vocabulary; it \_\_\_\_\_ . (write)
6. Tim never grew up; at 35 he's still entirely dependent on his mum.  
Tim never grew up; at 35 he's still \_\_\_\_\_ . (apron)
7. All civilised countries should abolish the Death Penalty.  
All civilised countries should \_\_\_\_\_ . (away)
8. I'm really frustrated with the situation; I don't know what to do next.  
I'm really frustrated with the situation; I'm \_\_\_\_\_ . (end)
9. Whenever my teacher says something I don't like, I have to stop myself from answering back.  
Whenever my teacher says something I don't like, I have to \_\_\_\_\_ . (tongue)

10. Anne has been working very hard for this exam: she's been spending half the night studying.

Anne has been working very hard for this exam: she's been \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. (oil)

### Part 3

(10 marks)

Complete the following text with words that typically collocate. Insert only one word in each space. The first one has been done for you.

The renowned English author Tom Baghower attended a book- signing event in France earlier today to launch his latest novel \_\_\_\_\_ in 18<sup>th</sup> c France. During the event, the novelist spoke French with a \_\_\_\_\_ English accent but this did not alter the warm reception the appreciative journalists were ready to give him. The novelist spoke about his \_\_\_\_\_ -acclaimed historical thriller which has topped the \_\_\_\_\_ - sellers' charts for three weeks now. His latest novel is available from all \_\_\_\_\_ booksellers. The topics touched upon in the interview were \_\_\_\_\_ ranging and covered several issues including the novelist's \_\_\_\_\_ support for all matters relating to the environment. Baghower is known to be a \_\_\_\_\_ environmentalist, often \_\_\_\_\_ his support to various organizations that struggle to raise \_\_\_\_\_ about environmental issues.

### Part 4

(10 marks)

Write down the most appropriate utterances to which the following are the responses.

a)

.....

"I'm just looking thanks."

b) .....

“That would be lovely.”

c).....

“I’ll have a glass of house white and the beef carpaccio please.”

d).....

“I’ll just get her.”

e) .....

“I’m sorry I can’t stop”.

## Part 5

(30 marks)

For question 1 – 10 below, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

Example:

0. I wish I had consulted my doctor before I took those pills.  
**regret**  
 I regret not having consulted my doctor before I took those pills.

1. Jim never feels entirely comfortable when his ex is around.  
**ease**  
 Jim never \_\_\_\_\_ his ex is around.
2. Amy discovered the burglary at her flat on her return from her trip abroad.  
**broken**  
 Amy discovered that \_\_\_\_\_ on her return from her trip abroad.
3. Your assignment isn’t very good I’m afraid. There doesn’t seem to be any connection between the introduction and the rest of it.  
**bear**

Your assignment isn't very good I'm afraid. The introduction doesn't seem to \_\_\_\_\_ the rest of it.

4. She ignored what the boring lecturer was saying and carried on reading her book.  
**attention**  
She \_\_\_\_\_ the boring lecturer was saying and carried on reading her book.
5. Nowadays, we all regard that kind of behaviour as normal.  
**comes**  
Nowadays, that kind of behaviour \_\_\_\_\_ normal.
6. It's futile arguing with you; you always have to have the last word!  
**point**  
There's \_\_\_\_\_ you; you always have to have the last word!
7. Tim was really annoyed. All the other patients were called in to see the doctor before him.  
**last**  
Tim was really annoyed. He \_\_\_\_\_ to see the doctor.
8. The two versions of the crime sequence are very similar in some ways.  
**striking**  
There are \_\_\_\_\_ the two versions of the crime sequence.
9. Studying a foreign language often helps you understand the culture of the country.  
**insight**  
Studying a foreign language \_\_\_\_\_ the culture of the country.
10. I doubt if Faye will admit that she attended that controversial meeting last week.  
**likely**  
It's \_\_\_\_\_ that controversial meeting last week.

#### FOR EXAMINERS' USE ONLY

Part 1	Part 2	Part 3	Part 4	Part 5	Total
/30	/20	/10	/10	/30	/100

**Section D – Writing****(100 marks)**

On the lined pages, write between 350 and 400 words on **one** of the topics below. Marks will be awarded for style, vocabulary, grammar, paragraphing, layout, spelling and punctuation.

1. Foreign language learners have been getting some bad press locally. Imagine you are a host mother/father and write an article for a Sunday magazine in which you describe your positive experiences this summer.
2. You are seriously concerned about the noise levels in your neighbourhood. Write a letter to your MP in which you describe the various sources of noise pollution and make suggestions for measures to be taken in this regard.
3. Imagine that flights to the moon are now commercially available. Write about the social and economic issues that arise from this and whether you personally would consider going on one of these flights.

**FOR EXAMINERS' USE ONLY**

/ 100
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